The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Readied Airborne Units For Final Battles for 1945 Liberation

President Kim Il Sung had created airborne units and naval landing units for use in the final battles for the liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialists. While selecting targets in the homeland for thrusts by the newly-created modern units, the then General worked out a series of specific policy plans to be implemented in the liberated country. They included details of the formation of a party, a government and a regular army and land reforms.

The quick collapse of the Japanese Kwangtung army made it not necessary for those airborne units to go into action, though marine units participated in the liberation battles, together with land units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, KPRA units commanded by General Kim Il Sung moved into the Korean Peninsula by land and sea in concert with the Russian troops. After defeating the Japanese troops, KPRA units disarmed them and took control in the northern half of Korea.

The creation by President Kim Il Sung of airborne units was revealed for the first time in *A Brief History of the Workers' Party of Korea*, a 757-page official biography of the party, published on March 1, 1979 by the party press in Pyongyang. No other written record refers to it. Since none of the airborne units were actually used for the liberation of Korea, no historian did pay attention to it.

Yet, the presence of such units meant that President Kim Il Sung possessed aircrafts for military purposes as far back as 1945 when he was preparing all out attacks on the Japanese troops. It underlines the oft-reiterated fact that the KPRA emerged a major military and political force for the liberation of Korea. In other words, air force, naval and land units formed the KPRA and detailed policy plans were ready for use when General Kim Il Sung commanded the battles for the freedom of his country.

When Nazi Germany fell on May 9, 1945, General Kim Il Sung, predicting the defeat of Japan, planned a nationwide uprising against the Japanese imperialists with main units of the KPRA seizing vantage points of North and South Pyongan Provinces, Hwanghae Province, North and South Hamgyong Provinces and Kangwon Province. The plan called for guerrilla warfare to parallel the national uprising. Land units of the KPRA were to cross the rivers Amrok and Tuman, while naval units were to land on the East Coast of Korea. Raids on Japanese units deployed on Korea-China and Korea-Russia borders were organized in a bid to neutralize them and create confusion, a move to pave the way for final onslaughts by the KPRA.

On August 9, General Kim Il Sung issued an order to all the KPRA units to launch all-out raids on the Japanese units in Korea and liberate the country. Land units crossed the two rivers separating Korea from China and the USSR and occupied quickly most of the northern half, while marines landed on Unggi, Rajin and Chongjin on the East Coast. Special task forces, political units, promptly penetrated Korea and organized the masses for armed resistance to the Japanese troops and for helping the KPRA units. Airborne units were alerted for attacks on the Japanese, but had no need for their role, since the Japanese surrender came so easily. Even after the Japanese declared unconditional surrender, they tried to maintain their huge machine of colonial ruling and hamper the the then Korea as a case of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic revolution. He did not try to eliminate the yet infant Korean capitalists or private landownership.

Photo shows Korean People's Revolutionary Army soldiers disarming Japanese soldiers after the defeat of Japan.

What he did first was the founding of a party (October 10, 1945) as the leading force of the Korean revolution, the founding of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee (February 8, 1946) as a government organ and the land reforms March 5, 1946. The land reforms gave the peasants land, establishing the land-owning tillers as an institution. The sex equality law was proclaimed on July 30, 1946, legally liberating the Korean women from feudalism. The August 10, 1946 nationalization did not affect local capitalists. None of Korean capitalists were deprived of their factories or assets.

advance of the Korean people and the KPRA but in vain. Special task units of the KPRA brought home to the Korean people the role of the KPRA and its well-considered policy program.

Thus ended the successful battles of the KPRA for the liberation of Korea, the 15 years of arduous warfare without any state support. The armed struggle of the KPRA carried huge significance:

Firstly, it represented the highest stage of the national liberation struggle–namely, armed struggle based on Juche. Secondly, the armed struggle trained numerous military and political cadres, a backbone of the forces in charge of the nation-building process of Korea. In particular, this armed struggle established General Kim Il Sung as the sole and accepted leader of the Korean people. He established reputation as national hero and peerless patriot. Thirdly, it lay organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a revolutionary Juche-motivated party immediately after the liberation of Korea.

Fourthly it was a most illustrious pioneer in the armed struggle for national liberation to the world. As the first successful liberation struggle, it became a good example to be emulated by the oppressed peoples elsewhere. General Kim Il Sung and his KPRA units defended the Chinese and Russian revolutions from the attacks by the Japanese.

When the country was liberated, General Kim Il Sung did not attempt to establish a Russian-type socialist system in Korea. He saw the socio-political and economic conditions of Korea as unfit for it.

Over 15,000 Attend Save-Kim Tokyo Meeting

The Japanese Liaison Council to Rescue Kim Dae Jung on the evening of August 8 held a meeting with the attendance of more than 15,000 Japanese honest-minded people in order to mark the seventh anniversary of Kim Dae Jung's abduction from a Tokyo hotel. The rally was held in the Hibiya Open-air Amphitheater.

The liaison council was created by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), Japan-Korea bodies, various political parties and various civil organizations.

Aochi Shin, critic and a representative of the liaison coucil, made the keynote address and said, "Kim's life and democracy in south Korea are threatened as never before. Gen. Chun Du Hwan, who is more dictatorial than the late Pak Jung Hi, is trying to make Kim because he wants to become president himself. The Suzuki Cabinet is doing nothing, so it can be said to be participating in the plot to kill Kim.

Chairman Asukata Ichio of the Japan Socialist Party, Chairman Den Hideo of the United Social Democratics, Nakayama Chinatsu, representative of the United Progressive Liberals, and Upper House member Utsunomiya Tokuma also made speeches.

The participants are shouting "rescue Kim Dae Jung!" at the meeting which was held on the evening of August 8 in order to mark the seventh anniversary of Kim's abduction from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul.

Groups of Korean Residents in Japan

Groups of Korean residents in Japan on the same day called on the Japanese government to stand up and rescue south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who is facing trial for allegedly attempting to overthrow the military-backed government in Seoul.

The groups said in a statement that charges against Kim, a 1971 presidential candidate, were false.

The statement marking the seventh anniversary of the 1973 abduction of Kim from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul accused the Japanese government of having failed to bring Kim back to Tokyo where he was seized by south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" agents.

The Koreans also asked the Tokyo government to stop supporting Gen. Chon Du Hwan, the military strongman controlling the civillian government of "president" Choe Gyu Ha.

Osaka Protests

An organization supporting south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung held an emergency meeting on August 8 in Osaka to protest the charges filed against him July 31 in which he was accused of trying to overthrow the south Korean military regime.

The "Osaka Prefectural Residents' Executive Committee for Rescuing Kim Dae Jung" held a meeting in Shinkawa Park in Naniwa Ward.

In speech after speech, the participants expressed their determination to do all in their power to win freedom for Kim.

They then marched from the park to the south Korean "consulate general, a distance of 3.5 km, while at the same time appealing to the Japanese government to stop supporting the south Korean authorities.

Kanbe Toshiko, a representative member of the committee, read a protest note in front of the "consulate general" calling for the suspension of the military trial which Kim faces and demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, including Kim.

The committee is composed of 20 organizations in Osaka.

Hunger Strike in Kyoto

Two groups calling for the release of Kim Dae Jung began hunger strikes on August 8 in Kyoto.

Three representatives of a group formed by Korean students studying at 12 universities in Kyoto started three-day hunger strike at 8 a.m. in front of Keihan Sanjo Sation.

About 25 persons held a rally in front of Takashimaya Department Store at Shijo Kawara-machi on the same day morning. Six members of the group started a three-day hunger strike there.

A meeting sponsored by the Kyoto chapter of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and other groups was opened at Kyoto Shakai Fukushi Kaikan Hall in Kamigyo Ward at 6 p.m. to call for the rescue of Kim Dae Jung.

Reminiscences of Former Guerilla Fighters

Korea was liberated on August 15, 1945 or 35 years ago from now after a 15-year-long armed struggle.

Introduced here are reminiscences written by four former anti-Japanese guerilla fighters about their battles and President Kim Il Sung who was their general commander:

Great Plan for Restoration of Fatherland

–By Rim Chung Chu–

President Kim Il Sung organized the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in May 1936. This was an epock-making event which led the Korean revolution to its successful accomplishment.

In early May 1936, in Tungkiang of northeast China, the President called a meeting of leaders of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, which is called the Tungkiang Meeting today.

He proclaimed the founding of the ARF, together with its programme (the Ten-Point Programme) and rules. This excited and moved us as we knew that the President had been making great efforts to form such an organization as a united front.

At the meeting, President Kim Il Sung was elected as chairman of the association. The Ten-Point Programme became the banner of the Korean people as it showed them the urgent tasks of the Korean revolution and the goal of the anti-Japanese liberation struggle. The publication of a monthly paper "Samil Wolgan" as the organ of the ARF was decided, and its editional staff members were also elected there.

After the Tungkiang Meeting, a network of the ARF was expanded throughout the country at a high pace. Upholding the Ten-Point Programme, the people rose to struggles for the restoration of the fatherland, firmly united under President Kim Il Sung.

Strategy for Fatherland Liberation

–By O Baek Ryong–

On August 9, 1945, President Kim Il Sung issued an order to all the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units to defeat the Japanese and liberate Korea.

In this order, prepared in full consideration of the situation at that time he said that the time for a decisive battle had come. He called on the soldiers of KPRA to fight as forerunners in the struggles for the restoration of the fatherland.

His words made our hearts filled with deep emotion and greatly couraged us.

The coast landing units which had landed on Unggi Port (N. Hamgyong Prov.) started routing the Japanese units who had taken up their positions on the coast line from Unggi to Soura (N. Hamgyong Prov.).

I formed an attack unit at that time. We broke through the Manhyang pass and defeated the enemies who obstinately fought against us, taking many captives.

In a few days, the coast landing units occupied Rajin and Chongjin Port (both in N. Hamgyong Prov.) and continuously landed on Wonsan Port (Kangwon Prov.).

With Excellent Strategies

–By Paek Hak Rim–

President Kim Il Sung is a great strategist. We know many stories told like legends, about the strategies worked out by the President, which he employed during the anti-Japanese armed struggles.

Once I participated in the Hsikiang battle as an orderly in July 1936. Hsikiang about 100 ri (one ri is about 400m) from Fusung of northeast China, was one of the most important enemy's strategic points for "punitive operations", which prevented our advance to Changpai. At that time the President ordered us to destroy a wooded building in which the enemies took their position with "firing tactics". We succeeded in this operation.

On July 4, 1937, the KPRA units led by President Kim Il Sung, waged the Battle of Pochonbo in Ryanggang Province.

We arrived at Kochangdok hill after breaking through an enemy line along the borderline of China and Korea, and when we crossed the Armork River, the President showed a strategic plan at a commanders' meeting.

The President gave tasks to each unit according to his plan, and at 10 p.m. that day, ordered us to attack Pochonbo.

We vividly remember the ineidents which occurred in this evening. The enemies, receiving a surprise attack by us, fled in all directions, even to a pig shed to hide themselves.

Spirit of Self-Reliance

–By Pak Yong Sun–

The spirit of self-reliance was a revolutionary spirit which was kept alive throughout the days of anti-Japanese armed struggles.

When we were preparing to organize the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, we tried to make arms by ourselves and succeeded in this, while plundering arms from enemies on the other hand. One of our successes is the "Yongil bomb".

Though we had no experience in wood or metal working, we made rifles, bullets, firing pins and safety devices which looked as if they had been made with precision metal-working. We repaired these weapons by ourselves. We also succeeded in making sewing-machine needles from wire. All these successes we achieved were the results of our efforts we made with our confidence in our own power and with a firm conviction that we could do everything by ourselves if we had will to do it.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggles we faced many hardships. Moreover, we were not backed up by any state nor did we received military or economic aid from anyone.

However, I think, because we had the spirit of self-reliance, and trusted President Kim Il Sung, we could defeated the Japanese and liberated the country.

President's Deep Love

–By Li Ul Sol–

President Kim Il Sung always loved us as if we were his real blood relatives.

When our small unit under the personal command of the President marched toward Yenchi of northeast China in August 1940, we had to march through a bogland secretly, setting decayed trees in our way, because there were enemy units ahead and behind us. At that time, the President personally took all the soldiers' hands one by one to enable them to pass through the bogland easily and reach a safe place, disregarding his own risk.

One day, a small unit lost contact with the headquarters. This made the President very anxious. He sent some orderlies several times to find out the small unit. But they failed to contact with the lost unit.

When we were about to leave the camp near Chechangtzu, after all these attempts had failed, the President told us to bury provisions and new winter clothes underground where we had built a fire. The provisions and clothes were for the lost small unit.

When we caught a big deer, too, the President ordered us to dry the venison and make powder from it. He divided powdered venison into 50 packets to give them to the members of the small unit when we met them. He even wrote the names of the members on those 50 packets by himself.

His deep love shown to the members of the unit encouraged not only the members of the lost unit but also us most powerfully.

I think we can say that the brilliant history of the anti-Japanese armed struggles is a history of the President's deep love for soldiers and all the Korean people.

Picture of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's marines landing on Unggi Port, N. Hamgyong Province (August 9, 1945)

Korea-Libyan Arab Friendship Ass. Formed

A meeting for forming the Libyan Arab-Korea Friendship Association was held in Tripoli on July 28 under the sponsorship of the Secretariat for Relations with Foreign Countries of Libya.

Present at the meeting were the Acting Secretary for Relations with Foreign Countries and other personages concerned.

The people's delegation of the DPRK on a visit to Libya was also present.

An opening address and speeches were made at the meeting.

In his speech the Acting Secretary for Relations with Foreign Countries said: The formation of the friendship association is a manifestation of our firm determination to invariably and firmly defend the excellent relations of friendship between the peoples of Libya and Korea, in the future, too, and will become a bridge of friendship for more closely uniting Libya and Korea and expressed support to the Korean people's cause of reunification.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung adopted at the meeting.

Western African Seminar on Juche Idea Held In Nigeria

A Seminar on the Juche Idea and Education for Western African Area was held at the national theatre in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of President Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

The seminar was attended by 30 delegations including 19 party and government delegations and delegates from 26 countries, 93 in all.

An educationists delegation of the DPRK and a delegation of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Ogami Kenichi were present at the seminar.

Attending the seminar as observers were Senators, political and public figures, prominent professors, doctors, educationists, students and men of the press of Nigeria and officials of diplomatic missions of different countries in Lagos, over 800 in all.

A.M. Gani, Chairman of the Senate Education Committee of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, made an opening address at the seminar.

The head of the educationists delegation of the DPRK and the Secretary General of the International Institue of the Juche Idea (IIJI) who headed the IIJI delegation made congratulatory speeches.

A congratulatory group of above 150 school children holding portraits of President Kim Il Sung entered the seminar hall together with the national band and warmly greeted the attendants.

At the seminar Prof. Yemi Oyeneye, Secretary General of the organizing committee of the seminar, made a report on the subject "The Juche idea is a great idea illumining the road to be followed by the masses of the people to become masters of their own destiny."

Speeches were made by heads of the delegations and delegates of Mali, Senegal, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, South West Africa People's Organization, Zaire, Benin, Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Central Africa, the Congo, Niger, Equatorial Guinea, Tanzania, Zambia, Cameroon, and Upper Volta.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the seminar.

A letter to the Nigerian president was also adopted. And a resolution was adopted.

Prof. Yemi Oyeneye, Secretary General of the organizing committee of the seminar, made a closing address.

He said that the seminar was convened under grandiose circumstances in which the lofty aspiration for studying the Juche idea is mounting as never before among the peoples of the world, and successfully carried out its mission with the active participation and joint efforts of the delegates, and reverentially wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea.

The seminar was preceded by the opening of a DPRK book, photo and handiwork exhibition.

Report

Follows the gist of the report made by Prof. Yemi Oyeneye, Secretary General of the organizing committee of the seminar.

In the first part of the report, he said:

The Juche idea is a great idea illumining the road to be covered by the popular masses to lead an independent and creative life as the masters of their own destiny and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

The world outlook of Juche is the man-centred world outlook which expounds the position and role of man in the world.

The Juche-motivated world outlook scientifically explained the position and role of man in the world, thereby giving most correct views on the world and most correct view point on man's destiny.

From the philosophical principle of Juche and the fundamental principle of revolutionary theory stems revolutionary methodology necessary in maintaining independent and creative stands in revolution and in construction conducive to hewing out the destiny of the masses of the people.

To make revolution and carry out construction on independent and creative stands it is necessary to carry through the principles of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

In the second part of the report, the Secretary General said:

The "Theses on Socialist Education", written by President Kim Il Sung by embodying the Juche idea is an immortal classic document, the highest level of document in the development of human educational ideology and immortal series comprehending ideology, theory and method for bringing up creative social beings.

The fundamental principle of the Juche-oriented pedagogy is to arm man with revolutionary idea and enable him to have deep scientific knowledge and sound body.

In the third part the reporter pointed to making an active contribution to the cause of African liberation by widely propagating the Juche idea.

He said:

All the exciting events arisen in the world since the creation of the Juche idea by President Kim Il Sung reflecting the requirement of the present time substantiate the truth and correctness of the Juche idea, and its immortal vitality without reserve.

We should push ahead energetically and continuously with the work of translating, publishing and disseminating the works of President Kim Il Sung while introducing, through seminars and publications, writings which explain the Juche idea theoretically on the basis of the philosophical principle of Juche.

Another imporant thing in the dissemination of the Juche idea is to widely introduce the lively reality of Korea and practical experience of the Korean people's struggle.

We firmly believe that the Korean people will by all means carry out the sacred cause of establishing the country by smashing the "two Koreas" plot of internal and external splittists and achieving the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

We should implant deep among the western African people the consciousness that they are the master of their own destiny and the confidence that they have the capacity for hewing out their own destiny by explaining and propagating the Juche idea systematically in conformity with the specific reality of Western Africa.

Resolution

A resolution was adopted at the seminar.

Follows the gist of the resolution:

The participants of the seminar confirmed with satisfaction that the Juche idea represents a trend of the times, is applicable to the reality of the African countries and illuminates the road of realizing the age-old desire of mankind who wishes to value the dignity of man and lead an independent new life.

Considering that the Juche idea inspires hundreds of milions of people the world over to the struggle against subordination and oppression and for national independence and prosperity and social progress, the delegates confirmed with pride the truth and originality of the Juche idea and the Juche-motivated pedagogy, and their great influence on the development of our times and historical forward movement.

We resolve:

To further deepen the diverse study of the Juche idea and the Juche-motivated pedagogy, giving priority to the works of President Kim Il Sung.

To publish in greater number the works of President Kim Il Sung in accordance with the increasing demand of the people.

To further strengthen and develop study groups of the Juche idea and steadily expand the ranks of followers of the Juche idea by organizing on a large scale new groups.

To express full support for the just struggle of the Korean people to realize dialogue and many-sided cooperation between north and south, against the splittists' "two Koreas" plot and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops out of south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

To actively support in every way the just struggle of the south Korean people for the complete victory of the Juche idea in south Korea.

To actively support the newly independent countries and nonaligned countries in their energetic struggle to build a civilized powerful new society and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Long live the immortal Juche idea!

Roundup of Latest Economic Progress

Now the working people in all parts of Korea are registering great successes in the "100-day battle" beginning from July 1 in hearty response to the calls of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued on the occasion of the Sixth Congress of the Party, according to a KCNA report.

In 15 days of the "100-day battle" the gross industrial output value of the country jumped more than 16 per cent above that at the same time of the previous month.

A marvellous speed has been created particularly in construction.

In a little more than half a year after the start of the construction of the Grand People's Study Hall, which is now rising as a grand monumental edifice in the heart of the city of Pyongyang, its buildings have already taken shape and over 30 projects of ten buildings have been completed to present their grand appearance.

The builders of the Taean Heavy Machine Plant are accelerating at a fast pace the assembling of the installations and pipe laying of all shops and work sites and their test operation in order to complete the construction by September 9 (the foundation anniversary of the DPRK).

The builders of the Taedonggang Hydro-power Station are overfulfilling the dam concrete tamping assignments by 50 per cent.

A host of objects including tens of medium and small hydro-power stations, over 10 large-sized refrigerator plants, the factory No. 121 and other paper production bases and the cold-rolling shop of the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works which will be commissioned before the party congress are rising at a fast speed.

The construction of the Hoeryong Kraft Paper Mill, the Mirim Sluice Gate and the second stage project of the large-size long-distance belt conveyer of the Komdok Mine have been completed, a number of new modern machine equipment contrived and manufactured, 20,000-ton and 14,000-ton cargo ships built and other miraculous successes made in succession by the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the working people.

A massive technical innovation movement has been vigorously launched at the industrial establishments, in the course of which the equipment is further modernized and successes hitherto unknown are recorded in production.

Many factories and enterprises, hundreds of shops and work teams have already beat the yearly targets.

A great upsurge is being effected in coal production under the slogan "Every effort for increased coal production".

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex has boosted the average daily coal output 30 per cent above that in the first half of the year and the Kowon Coal Mine lifted it 50 per cent above that in the same period of last month.

Power production is on a steady increase.

Over 10 million kwh of electricity was produced above the plan last week at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant.

The daily freight haulage in railway transport is 22,000 tons more than the daily average in the first half of the year.

Innovations are reported from other domains of the national economy, metal, chemical, building material, textile, daily necessities, etc.

The agricultural working people of the country who are vigorously striving to hit the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain are taking good care of crops on a scientific and technical basis and taking thoroughgoing measures for preventing in advance the damages from blight, insects and storm.

July Output Up 41 Per cent

The successful overfulfilment of the July plan of the "100-day battle" in our country opens a bright prospect for fulfilling the grand national economic plan of this year far ahead of schedule.

The July plan for industrial output value in the "100-day battle" has been fulfilled at 103 per cent, taking the country as a whole, according to a KCNA report.

The industrial output of the country for July grew by 41 per cent as against last year's same month. The output of iron ore and mass consumption goods of local industrial factories showed an increase of over 1.5 times.

The Kowon Coal Mine lifted its daily output 50 percent

Americans Authors of Korea Division

This year's anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonial rule, August 15, 1945, was marked by the military fascitization of the southern part of the Korean Peninsula promoted by the junta led by strongman Gen. Chon Du Hwan and by Washington's clear-cut determination to give full support to its most intimate ally. According to a AP press report dated August 8, Washington fully prepares to support the military dictatorial rule of south Korea as a top U.S. military official claimed that the U.S. is willing to support Gen. Chon if, as expected, he consolidates his already near-total power by taking over the presidency. By giving strength to the more dictatorial and fascistic junta than the late strongman Pak Jung Hi's regime, the U.S. will continue its three-decade-long military control over south Korea, placing another major obstacle in the way of the fifty million Korean people's goal for a reunified fatherland. After the over thirty-year-long division of Korea, having a reintegrated home state and the reassertion of the Korean nation are an urgent matter, the solution of which brooks no further delay.

The author of the division must be found in the foreign forces as President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea observed in his speech delivered at the grand ceremony held on the occasion of the 30th birthday of Pyongyang's majority Workers' Party of Korea, October 9, 1975: "The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population wrested by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

"The chief outside force that stands in the way of our country's independent, peaceful reunification is U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is the very criminal that occupied south Korea by force of arms ..."

Washington's military presence in the southern half of the divided peninsula for over one generation is a crude violation of Korean sovereignty, a source of constant tension on the peninsula and a commitment to the successive south Korean dictatorships bent on repression and division.

Therefore, the termination of the U.S. involvement in Korea is the first and foremost precondition for the restoration of Koreans' right to self-determination which is recognized as an inalienable right of a people by international law, and will lead to a durable peace in the region.

Violation of Int'l Accords

The American occupation of south Korea after WWII was the fourth attempt to divide Korea since Toyotomi Hideyoshi, a Japanese shogun (general) in the sixteen century, planned its division in 1552 for the first time: The second was suggested by the British government in 1874; and the third was by the Japanese government which proposed that Korea be divided along the present 38th parallel.

When WWII was approaching its end, American policy on Korea was at first to place the whole of the peninsula under its control. In accordance with this idea and as a first step toward controlling the whole of Korea, the U.S. outrageously violated pre-and-post-WWII international agreements whose signatories included the U.S. itself and which provided the liberated Korean people with the right of self-determination and for the reestablishment of Korea as an independent state.

On December 1, 1943, in spite of objection from Alexander Cadogan, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Cairo Declaration which is the first and most authoritative international agreement concerning the future of Korea was adopted by its signatories: the U.S., China, and the U.K. It said: "The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent".

By this statement, the three powers officially committed themselves to the independence of Korea after the war.

On July 17, Truman, Churchill, and Stalin met at Potsdam and discussed the still unsolved problem in the Far East, especially, Korea as well as the European problems arising from the surrender of Germay. Eleven days later, the three leaders made public the Postdam Declaration and reaffirmed the pledges of the Cairo Declaration which the Soviet Union subscribed to on August 8 of the same year.

In accordance with the Cairo Declaration, the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Soviet Union, the U.S., and the U.K. met in Moscow on December 27, 1945, and decided: to "reestablish Korea as an independent state"; "the creation of conditions for developing the country...on democratic principles"; "the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination"; and to "set up a provisional Korean government which shall take all the necessary steps". All the patriotic forces of Korea positively welcomed this decision and endeavoured to put it into practice.

However, Washington refused to implement this decision when it raked up Syngman Rhee whom it has long since trained as its puppet in the U.S., a handful of south Korean traitors who had served the Japanese colonial rulers, and other traitorous elements of south Korea, and organized and instigated them to launch a movement against the decision of the Moscow conference.

After the Potsdam Conference, the Americans changed its initial idea that all Korea should be placed under American control and proposed that somewhere near the 38th parallel should be a suitable dividing line between the Americans and the Russians. Thus, the 38th parallel, which was destined to figure so importantly in Korea's tragedy in later years, was decided at the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee held on August 12, although then Russia's Red Army was in a position to occupy the entire territory.

Mil. Gov't

On September 8, 1945, a little more than twenty days after the liberation, 72,000 American troops under Gen. Hodge's command landed on south Korea and proclaimed the enforcement of military government, acting as an occupation force, with the Koreans made subject to American rule.

The Proclamation issued at that time on the enforcement of military government reads in part:

"... By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, the United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hearby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof ...

"Persons will obey my orders and orderes issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely..." (From the General Order No. 1 made by MacArthur).

This move was completely contrary to what the Korean people had expected would take place. Simultaneously with the enforcement of military government, the Americans, first of all, totally suppressed and dissolved the people's organs of power including the Korean People's Committees, which were set up by the Koreans themselves. In addition, they blocked the 38th parallel as if it were a border line and cut off traffic, transport, communication and travel between north and south Korea, which had been freely conducted until that time.

According to a Korean clause in the secret documents on U.S. foreign relations made public by the U.S. State Department for then President Truman in 1946 called Korea an "ideal battle-field which might decide all the American successes in Asia", and "asked for our stay in Korea for a sufficient period of time to fulfil our tasks and for appropriate personnel and enough fund secured for the fulfillment of the tasks". (From **American Foreign Relations, Far East, 1946**) Thus, the Americans refused to implement the decisions of the Yalta Conference and then those of the Moscow conference, envisaging a unified and independent Korea liberated from Japan, because they wanted the secession of south Korea from the rest of the peninsula. They simply used those international agreements on Korea in order to justify their presence in south Korea and then made it a fait accompli.

"U.N.-Supervised Election"

Unilaterally annulling the decision of the Moscow three foreign ministers' conference, the Americans referred the Korean question as a whole to the United Nations in September 1947 to justify their behaviour in the name of the international organization.

Essentially, the Americans' transfer of the Korean question to the international body was a crude violation of the U.N. Charter which bans any countries from placing the Korean question on the agenda of the U.N. In concrete terms, it was a violation of Article 107, Chapter XVII, of the U.N. Charter which stipulates that the U.N. can not debate such questions as the Korean question whose way of disposal had already been defined as a result of WWII. It was also a violation of Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the U.N. Charter which prohibits the discussion of domestic matters of any state.

In addition, the Americans forcefully placed the Korean question on the agenda of the second session of the U.N. General Assembly and consequently passed a "resolution" calling for the dispatch of the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" to Korea. Then, a separate election was held in May 1948 under U.N. supervision to set up Syngman Rhee as south Korea's strongman. This is the start of the long-drawn out discussion of the Korean question in the U.N.

At that time, an absolute majority in the U.N. was held by the U.S. – led imperialist countries which submitted resolutions made by the Americans. Therefore, the U.S. began to utilize U.N. authority in fulfilling its aim of controlling at least half the Korean Peninsula.

That this electioned a "free election" and "supervised by the U.N." was held in an atmosphere of murderous suppression could be seen clearly from the report dispatched by an American correspondent in Seoul dated May 10, which reads in part: „American reconnaissance planes flew overhead ... The police and specially appointed civilians, with the backing of the U.S. troops, set up barricades at main points and intersections and guards were posted at each entrance of back alleys.

"Civilian guards were armed with handles, baseball bats and clubs, and the Korean guards with U.S. carbines. The atmosphere resembled that of a city under martial law".

In August 1948, as a result of the returns of the aforesaid fraudulent "election", the Americans framed up a separate south Korean regime bossed by Syngman Rhee and then, cooked up U.N. "resolution" calling it the "only legitimate government in Korea".

The establishment of the separate south Korean "regime" by the U.S. meant that it was now in the phase of consolidating the division of Korea.

Thus, the Americans separated the southern half of the Korean Peninsula from Korean territory without fighting the Japanese or disarming them. This is the origin of the Korean division.

Economic Chiefs of 4 Newspapers:

Panel Discussion on S. Korean Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

Moderator: At present, under the current tight-money policy, business activity is stagnant and the prices of commodities are continuously rising. Stagflation is rampant in our country. This year, the government raised the exchange rate, interest rates, oil prices, and electricity charges. Prices began to follow a steep upward curve in a matter of two months. In April the increase rate seemed to be slackening. However, this was because the government had already raised prices to a higher level by taking strong price stabilization measures. Ordinary people and workers say that prices will post a 30 percent gain, though their salaries have been raised only 15 percent, and if the international crude oil prices are raised again in the second half of this year, prices will skyrocket further this year.

Song: Among the government measures that may be taken to improve the economy, monetary restraint is the only measure so far taken. Many observers say that the government's policy on various economic matters, including price restraint and employment policy are clearly seen in a statement made by vice premier Li Han Rim at the beginning of this year, in which he said that "our national economy should serve a foundation for the great cause of a democratic Constitution which we may be able to have for the first time after the lapse of twenty years!". In the past 20-year-period, in our country, the economy had continuously played a more important role than politics. It is because of this that the so-called government-led economic system has been maintained until now. For example, in the export sectors, the government always set targets, urging enterprises to attain the goals. At present, the government thinks that economic policy should be subordinated to politics.

Economic measures issuing from this background seems to be based on the outmoded principle of economics: Prices are bound to rise naturally and systematically so long as funds are supplied. If workers' pay is raised and prices jump to higher levels, it is only after the price system is adjusted in this way that the government begins to carry out credit restrictions.

During the past 15 or 16 years, the government has carried out credit restraint policy every year. Director Nam Dok Ung of the Economic Planning Board who has been a scholar in an ivory tower, came out and worked out a tight-money policy in 1969. However, this policy was a compromise with the reality – in what was vaguely termed as restrictive monetary policy. An intensified tight-money policy seemed to be enforced in 1978 when Kim Ryong Hwan was in office as Minister of Finance. At that time, the government carried out tight-money policy powerfully for about one month. Complaints were raised as even small bank loans were frozen. Then, businessmen and industrialists made a fuss about this situation and appealed to Chongwadae (the Blue House) and other government agencies for eased fund supply. They succeeded in forcing the government to discontinue the tight-money policy, by hysterically pointing to cutbacks in production, exports declines, and deterioration of the employment picture.

Therefore, there is a possibilities that a similar situation may occur in the face of the present economic conditions. Especially, as a Constitution is required to be amended and as a presidential election and a general election are to be held in the near future, large sums of election funds are needed. If it is necessary to increase fund supply to a certain extent in order to develop democratization, there are some doubts as to how effectively the government can continue to maintain its tight-money policy.

Absence of Price Policy

Li: The government has no basic price policy. It espouses the thinking that if both domestic demand and fund supply be restrained, everything will go well. However, actually curbs on prices should be accompanied by the efforts of enterprises to strengthen themselves.

No economy can be managed well only by restrictive measures. In short, a water gate should be opened properly in accordance with the volume of water. From this point of view, the government's policy seems to have negative effects on the economic situation. Since the oil crisis of 1973, Japan has adopted an economic policy of "slimming-down" operations. When the Japanese economy slipped into a recession in 1967, the government followed a very strict tight-money policy. At the same time, the Japanese government started industrial rationalization policy to stimulate economic activity. In a word, in Japan, the government urged enterprises to strengthen themselves under the credit money policy. However, the government of our country has no plan to promote industrial rationalization and enterprise reorganization. It is from this point of view that I say that the government has no basic price policy.

(To be continued)

Ah, Kwangju, Cross of Our Land

Here is a poem written by a poet of Kwangju, South Cholla Province, who witnessed the Kwangju massacre committed by Chon Du Hwan-led troops last May. Kwangju was turned into a bloodbath by Chon's paratroopers on May 27. Over 3,000 people including children, women, and old and young, were indiscriminately killed by the martial law troops.

The poem was carried in "Letters from South Korea" appearing in the August issue of the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai". "Letters from South Korea" is contributed by a south Korean author, T.K.

Ah, Kwangju, Mt. Mutung!
The city of our eternal youth,
Where blood and tears were shed
Between death and death.

Whither have our fathers gone?
Where did our mothers fall?
Where did our sons die and where were they buried?
Where do our dear daughters lie with their mouths open?
Where has our spirit gone, broken into pieces?

Kwangju!
From where God and birds have gone far away,
Only decent people can survive
In the morning and in the evening,
Sink on the ground, and
Rise up again,
In our bloody city!
Oh, phoenixes, phoenixes, phoenixes
Of lamenting South Cholla Province,
They fought and died,
They sought to live with their death.

The sun shines and the winds blow in vain,
When every mountain range stands sorrowfully,
Oh, the banner of freedom.
The banner of human beings,
The banner of human bones and flesh!
No one can tear off, and
No one can take away!

Oh, our lovely city,
Even if sometimes our songs, dream and love
Are swept away by waves,
Or sometimes are entombed.

Oh, Kwangju, Kwangju,
Bearing the cross of this land,
Crossing Mt. Mutung,
Going over Golgotha,
A son of God wounded all over,
Awaiting only death.

We died indeed,
Can't love this land any longer,
Did we die, unable to love our children any longer?
Did all of us die?
At Chungjangro street, at Kumnamro street,
At Hwajong-dong, at Sansu-dong, at Ryongbong-dong,
At Chisan-dong, at Yang-dong, at Kyerim-dong,
And then, and.....
Over our blood and flesh
The wind is blowing,
Time flies relentlessly.

Should we now only fall down,
Fall down and shed tears?
Terror and life,
How should we breathe?
Ah, survivors,
Hang their heads like sinners.

Survivors,
All of them are in a faint,
Can't sit over bowls of rice,
How terrible this is! How terrible ....

(My dear, as I was waiting for you,
Waiting for you outside the gate,
I died....
Why my life was taken?
Though we lived in a rented room,
How happy we were!
I wished to be nice to you,
Ah, dear,
I was killed in this way, my dear,
Though I was pregnant.

Forgive me, my dear,
Ah, dear,
Did I kill your baby, your baby .....?)

Ah, Kwangju, Mt. Mutung!
The city of our eternal youth,
Where white costumes are fluttering
Through death and death,
Phoenixes, phoenixes, phoenixes,
Bearing the cross of this land,
Come again over Golgotha,
Sons of God of this land.
Jesus Christ died but
Rose again from death,
He lives even today, and
Forever, they say.

However, even if we died hundreds of times,
Our love comes back hundreds of times.
Our flame, our glory, our pain,
We can now survive more,
We are now stronger,
We are now soaring skywards,
To kiss the sun and the moon,

Ah, Kwangju, Mt. Mutung!
Our banner of eternity,
Our dream, our cross,
The more time flies,
The younger the city of our youth will be,
It is sure,
We are now more firmly united, and
Can rise, taking each others' hands.

*Mt. Mutung—a famous mountain in Kwangju, South Cholla Province

Seoul Increasingly Forsaken by Japan Concerns

Relations between south Korea and Japan are getting difficult after south Korean ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung was indicted on August 1 on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government.

Japanese companies are withdrawing one after another from south Korea—they were crazy about making capital investments there around 1973 and 1974. The current withdrawal of Japanese concerns from Seoul is worsening the economic relations between south Korea and Japan.

The reason why Japanese companies plan to forsake south Korea is: They find it difficult to continue operations because of runaway inflation, sharp wage hikes as political unrest prevails there after the Kwangju incident and as inventories of unsold products are building up.

Significantly, the majority of Japanese enterprises are expected to pull out of Masan in the near future.

The Seoul authorities, on their part, are beginning to change their economic policy toward Japan, urging Japanese companies to buy more south Korea-made goods rather than to make capital investments there. In this way, the economic relations between south Korea and Japan are getting more tensed than ever before.

In the latest issue of its public relations magazine "Tsushokokoku", the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) said that more and more Japanese companies are withdrawing their capital investments from south Korea while Japanese buyers are beginning to forsake Seoul.

The Seoul authorities gave an unexpected reply to the comments by JETRO: "You have published an uncalled-for report on the economic situation in Korea. Your report will only add a difficult condition to the already deteriorating economy of Korea."

A JETRO man in charge of studying overseas economic conditions smiled wryly at the protest from the Seoul side, saying that the could not understand why the Seoul side regards as unnecessary his duty to inform companies on economic developments in the world.

There was much enthusiasm for capital investments in south Korea among Japanese companies in 1973 and 1974—their ardor is now beginning to cool off. According to a JETRO report, Japanese concerns engaged in the manufacture of electric, electronic and textile products are larger in number than other enterprises among those which have withdrawn or are going to withdraw from south Korea.

As a case in point, Toshiba Machine Co., Ltd. has recently withdrawn its capital investments from "Korea TV" company, a joint venture with Chon Tae Sok, influencial south Korean business leader. The report said, they produced TVs for export, but their business came to a standstill for quantitative import restructions placed by the U.S. government. In addition, the Seoul authorities control quantitative export to south Korea from the companies which make capital investments in south Korea. Therefore, they can do nothing.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., producing black-and-white TVs, radios and stereos in Inchon, reportedly sold off all its shares to Kim Hyang Su, an investor there.

Sony Inc. also withdrew a good share of capital investments from Washin Sony Co., Ltd. which is manufacturing black-and-white TVs. In the meantime, many Japanese textile companies are withdrawing from south Korea one after another. —they include Sun San Textile Co., Ltd., Dae Heung Textile Co., Ltd. and Kanebo, Ltd.

Sun San Textile Co., Ltd., affiliated with C. Itoh & Co., Ltd., manufactures synthetic fiber jointly with the Songyon group, one of the ten largest economic groups of south Korea, and sport wear, slacks and coats. C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. said that it had withdrawn its capital investments from south Korea because sharp wage hikes made it difficult to operate the venture profitably and because it found it difficult to obtain skilled workers.

Tong Do Clothing Co., Ltd., affiliated with Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd. and Kanebo, Ltd., is in a similar situation.

The afore-mentioned facts clearly show that no Japanese companies are now interested in making capital investments in south Korea.

These moves exert a harmful influence upon the manufacture of motorcycles and camera lenses in south Korea. Chinon Industries Inc. withdrew its capital investments from Korea Chinon, which was founded for the production of camera lenses in Masan. A spokesman for the company said that its business had come to a standstill because of a wage rise and inflation, low technical levels and slow-down in export. Therefore, it was natural for the company to withdraw from there before it received a severe blow, he added

A movement there has been growing for the formation of trade unions and for improved working conditions in south Korea since last spring. This accelerates the withdrawal of Japanese enterprises from south Korea.

Kim Un Taek, chief of advertisement department of the Conference for Promotion of Democracy and National Unification, threw up his hands in dismay, saying the even if products are manufactured, they cannot find buyers because export is dull and because domestic consumption is getting slow because of inflation and low wages.

Japanese concerns made capital investments worth 210 million dollars in a total of 311 ventures in south Korea in the peak year 1974 —only 77.49 million dollar investments are made in a total of 30 ventures last year. This shows how Japanese companies feel disenchanted with the economic performance of south Korea.

Japanese School Authorities Apologize for Racial Discrimination against Korean Boy

The Board of Education of Kamifukuoka City, Saitama Prefecture and the No. 3 Junior High School authorities of the city officially acknowledged the racial discrimination which caused the suicide of a Korean boy attending the school in September last. They on July 21 submitted to the family of the boy a written apology for the absence of proper guidance by the school and teachers to his classmates.

The official apology came 10 months after the incident. The suicide of the Korean boy Rim Hyon Il was produced by persistent cruelty and racial discrimination on the part of his classmates. A significant aspect of the incident is the deep-rooted racial discrimination against the Korean residents in this country. The root cause of the suicide and the fact that it took the local school authorities and board 10 months to admit the gravity of the incident illustrate the measure of racial discrimination.

When the Korean boy committed suicide in September last year, the mass media in this country gave prominent coverage to the incident but at first ignored the racial discrimination which the victim suffered at the hands of his classmates and pictured the affair simply as a result of juvenile deliquency. They hesitated to investigate the affair truthfully. The school board and the school of Kamifukuoka City knowingly denied the racially-inspired violence against the victim. Even the Korean name of the boy was not reported either by the mass media or the local school authorities.

The mass media and the local school authorities concerned tried to blame the "weak-mindedness" of the Korean boy for the incident and justify their behavior and that of his classmates. "A report" compiled by the local school authorities in December last year concluded that there had been no sign of racial violence against the victim.

One classmate confessed later: "It was regarded as alright to bully him because he was a Korean. Everybody said so." Thorough-going investigations by the local headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and his parents finally persuaded the local school board authorities and the mass media to realize the gravity of the incident as a typical case of the still widespread racial discrimination against the Korean residents in Japan.

In this country nearly 100,000 Korean children attend Japanese schools and over 40,000 attend Korea schools run by Chongryun. It is open secret those attending Japanese schools experience ill use on the part of Japanese classmates and face discrimination in job opportunities after graduation. The presence of Korean children at Japanese schools provides a good object of racial discrimination.

It is very hard for Koreans to rent an apartment house or get a proper job when they use their real names. It harms them to use their Korean names. It pays for West Europeans and people of other nationalities to use their own names. Americans, for example, use their own name to promote themselves in sports circles and musical circles, yet Koreans must hide their own nationality and pretend to be Japanese.

At least one third of the Korean population now estimated at 700,000 is jobless. Most of those fortunate are owners of cabarets, pinball houses or restaurants or

Korean boy Rim Hyon Il, who committed suicide on September 9 last year over racial discrimination against him at his Japanese school, Kamifukuoka City, Saitama Prefecture

construction companies. They are not allowed to become lawyers or accountants except architects and doctors. They are banned overseas sightseeing trips. Only when they are invited by responsible persons or organizations abroad, they are exceptionally allowed to go overseas.

The legitimate national rights of the Korean residents in this country are guarded by Chongryun which is their true voice. This organization considers it to be its first duty to protect and promote those rights. The official apology came only after Chongryun took the initiative in investigating the suicide of the Korean boy Rim Hyon Il. Then the mass media here also reported the racially-caused death of the Korean boy. After the incident, younger brothers of the victim left the Japanese schools and now attend a Korean school in Saitama Prefecture.

Chongryun operates 162 regular schools throughout the island nation of Japan, offering education in Korean with primary stress on becoming well-educated Korean nationals with a decent pride. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remits a huge amount of educational aid funds and scholarships to Korean schools. Even those attending Japanese schools receive scholarships from the DPRK. The Japanese authorities and the south Korean authorities refuse to provide such scholarships to Koreans attending Japanese schools.

The mass settlement of Koreans in this country dates back to the 1905 colonization by the then militaristic Japan of the Korean Peninsula. The number of Koreans reached three million during the last world war as they were forcibly brought here for military service or labor at military bases or construction sites of strategic importance or mines. They had suffered all sorts of racial discrimination and persecution. They were denied their own Korean identity and names. They were forced to become second-class Japanese Imperial subjects—slaves.

Even after Japan was defeated and Korea liberated, the Koreans in Japan continued to be targets of the same racial discrimination. They were accorded statelss status, despite they were liberated people. The DPRK Government and Chongryun have tirelessly tried to protect their status as full-fledged nationals of the DPRK and improve their conditions.

Mindan Men Destroy Chongryun Office

Local Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) officials in Okayama, Okayama Prefecture, bulldozed the office of the Fukushima sub-chapter in the city of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). Police came in but looked on as the Chongryun office was being pulled down.

The incident took place on June 18. Even one month after the destruction, the local police authorities did not show any interest in investigating the affair and arresting the culprits.

Local Mindan officials led by Choi Kim Hak arrived at the scene on June 18 and started to bulldoze the office of Chongryun's Fukushima sub-chapter, alleging that they had bought the land where the building stood. Police were immediately informed of the unwarranted act but did not intervene. They could arrest the culprits red-handed.

The local Chongryun office building was bought by Chongryun supporters in 1971 and expanded at a big cost as a place for gatherings of fellow countrymen.

The refusal of the Japanese police to investigate the incident may reflect the intention of the Japanese reactionaries to support the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Korean Paintings

"Camellia"
By Han Myong Ryol

SHORT STORY

The Island in Flames (3)

By Hwang Gon

(Continued from the previous issue)

Before conveying the order from the headquarters to the girls Myong Hi sent a message. Her heart contracted and her fingers trembled.

"Request wireless No. 1 remain behind. Authorize wireless No. 1 remain and report".

She waited for the answer, but none came. Now she could lose no more time in informing the girls of the order. She turned to the girls and told them about the order. Then she dispatched another message.

"Request wireless No. 1 remain here and report on the enemy and our men to the last. Authorization urgent".

At last the answer came. It said that wireless operator No. 1 was authorized to remain!

The two girls were about to leave. Myong Hi took the girls by the hands and told them to be careful.

The girls did not want to go. But that was the order. They went around to say goodbye to every man before they left.

In the darkness Myong Hi standing outside the battered trench watched the girls go. On this night, too, the city of Inchon was a sea of flames. When the girls disappeared from the view, tears came to her eyes. She could not tell why. Yet, at the same time, a sense of serenity and happiness warmed her heart. The girls' words were still ringing in her ears.

"Take good care of yourself, Myong Hi!"

"I'll be alright. You girls must be careful."

"We'll be seeing you!"

"Of course! Put up a good fight!"

"The same to you. Myong Hi."

She returned to the trench to find Tae Hun sitting by the wireless table. He looked more grim than ever. He asked why she did not go with the other girls. She did not know for a moment how to answer.

"There was an order."

"An order? But, I don't think there will be much for you to send messages about."

"Why not? You are fighting, and all your men are fighting, aren't you?"

"I don't think I quite follow your thoughts. But, just the same, thanks a lot."

His words were almost lost in whispering as he turned his burning eyes from her to the sea. It seemed he wanted to say a lot, but as though he were trying to hide his heart crowded with emotions, he left the trench with slow, resolute steps.

Now she was all alone. Suddenly her mind was in a whirlpool. Yet, she was far from regretting her decision.

Soon day was breaking. Islands in the distance were dimly silhouetted against the sky.

All night Myong Hi had sat in front of her wireless machine, but it had been some time since her fingers touched the keys. Now she was sitting on the table, with her eyes fixed on the sea still wrapped in a haze. In front of her, to the left, was Tae Hun, the company commander. He too was looking at the sea.

Over the trench entrance, which had crumbled during the fury of the night, were thrown a few huge tree trunks. Dirt and stone blocked the passage, but the men stayed by their guns, and Myong Hi removed all the debris by herself. Now, at least, the passage was open.

The enemy ships were still spitting fire, and the is land trembled as if it were shaken by never-ending earthquakes. Sometimes shells fell near the trench sending a whirlpool of dust into it.

Pale stars blinked in the sky, and the dark outline of islands could be seen all around. The sea at dawn resembled a devil's pond filled with monsters that live on human blood.

Now one could see clusters of enemy ships, big and small, forming a city on the sea. It was bright enough for one to distinguish even the masts and stacks, then the guns —all giving an eerie picture of teeth and claws smeared with blood and of sharp eyes looking for the prey.

"I guess there won't be any shells coming just yet!"

Myong Hi heard Tae Hun mumble to himself. As if she, too, were talking to herself, she said: "It will be day-break soon!" Again they sat in silence with their faces turned toward the black sea which was lit up now and then by the ghastly flashed of the gunfire.

What made her do so, Myong Hi did not ask herself, but she turned around to face Tae Hun. Something in his face at the moment stabbed her heart.

In flash, however, she thought the was himself again—Tae Hun, the militant.

Her eyes went back to the sea again, Myong Hi could not suppress an urge to speak. Everything to be said between her and Tae Hun had to be said—the things hidden deep in their hearts. Not that she knew exactly what had to be said and how. After a few moments of hesitation, she moved over to make room for Tae Hun and invited him to sit down on the table. He only thanked her.

"Come on, sit down. There is enough room for both of us."

Tae Hun sat down with his right hand stretched out and resting on the table. The awkward silence continued.

(To be continued)

Korean Cultural History

Foundation of Koryo, First Unified State (24)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Koryo was a unified state that existed on the Korean Peninsula for 475 years from 918 to 1392. It was widely known to the world as a powerful state with a brilliant feudal culture.

Since its foundation by Wang Gon, Koryo attached Later Paekche, of placing local feudal forces under its control.

In 935, Kyong Sun, the last king of Silla, and his followers came to Kaegyong (now Kaesong), the capital of Koryo, to surrender. In the same year, Kyon Hwon, king of Later Paekche, sought asylum in Koryo to end the discord between him and his sons. The next year, Koryo attacked Later Paekche, which collapsed under the attack.

After the downfall of their country in 926, the Palhae people continued to flow into Koryo, their number at times reaching tens of thousands.

Koryo showed prudence in its policy towards the northern continent. Its basic policy was to oppose Khitan (Liao), the aggressor, and accept the Palhae people and feudal forces who migrated into the country. In anticipation of possible aggression by Khitan, Koryo built relatively strong fortifications at important points in the northwestern region. It reconstructed Pyongyang, renamed it Sogyong meaning the western Capital and made it a main stronghold in the region.

As a result, Koryo succeeded in defeating Khitan at the end of the struggles which continued for 30 years from the end of the 10th century to the beginning of the 11th century. In the late 10th century its northwestern borderline was pushed up to the River Amrok, and Sogyong grew into a big feudal city next in importance to Kaegyong.

For three decades from the late 10th century to the early 11th century Koryo successfully repulsed the Khitan aggressors, who made repeated attacks on Koryo with large numbers of armed forces, thereby firmly safeguarding herself and enhancing her international prestige.

After driving back the Khitan aggressors, the feudal state of Koryo directed its efforts toward strengthening its centralized authoritarian feudal system. In this course Koryo came to control a larger number of ordinary people who were the main object of direct exploitation and constituted the main source of conscription.

This laid a foundation for further centralization of power and enabled the state to mobilize a larger army against possible aggression.

In the late 10th century the state ruling machinery of Koryo was readjusted and improved still further. The *Taehak* institution (a kind of university) which had existed since the Silla period was reorganized into *Kukjagam*, the highest learning institution. State organs in charge of publication of books, handicraft and arts were set up and consolidated.

In keeping with the strengthening of the state, the productive forces made headway and domestic commerce and foreign trade were expanded. Koryo traded with China under the Sung dynasty, the Jurched tribes (inhabiting southern Manchuria and the areas which are North and South Hamgyong provinces today), and other parts of the Far East. According to records, Japanese traders visited Kimhae (South Kyongsang Province) at the estuary of the River Raktong and merchant ships from Arabia called at Chongju, at the mouth of the River Ryesong (Sough Hwanghae Province).

Internal Dissension

In the 12th century, Koryo, which had enjoyed its national prestige, weakened because of internal dissensions.

In 1107, Koryo constructed nine fortresses and repelled the Jurched tribes (they made occasional raids on Koryo territory). But the Jurched tribes made repeated attacks on the northeast of Koryo, and in 1108 Koryo lost 9 of the fortresses it had in the region. The Jurched tribes established the Chin dynasty in 1115 and continued attacks on Koryo. The Chin dynasty demanded that the Koryo dynasty accept Chin's overlordship. On ways and means of coping with this humiliating demand, internal strife developed. Many Koryo officials rejected Chin's demand. But their efforts were frustrated by Li Cha Gyong, a maternal relative of the Koryo king, and his faction, sent an envoy to the Chin dynasty. Thus, Koryo was forced to accept the humiliating demand of the Chin dynasty.

Li Cha Gyong increased its influence and even attempted to usurp the throne. In 1126, Li Cha Gyong and his group set fire to the palace and rose in revolt.

Under these circumstances Koryo came to be plagued by internal power struggles. Revolts of local feudal lords and uprisings of peasants occurred frequently.

In the latter half of the 12th century a large peasants' uprising broke out, kicked off by Myo Chong's coup d'etat.

Peasants in all parts of the country rose in revolt against harsh suppression and exploitation by the feudal rulers. In 1176, a peasant army under the leadership of Mang I and Mang So I who came from "humble families", rose in revolt in the area of Chunghong Province, and peasant army units led by Kim Dan rose in rebellion in 1177 in the northwestern region.

The influence of Li Cha Gyong and his group weakened in the closing years of the 12th century and instead, the Choe clan headed by Choe Chung Hon became powerful. Choe Chung Hon and his descendants who were in power for four successive generations from the late 12th century to the 60's of the next century failed to check the advance of the peasants, although they had usurped royal authority, employed more sophisticated methods than the elder military officials and had built a stronger regime than that of their elders. Such a state of affairs further weakened and confused the centralized feudal system as a whole.

The defence capacity of Koryo waned in the early 13th century because of the continued raids by Yuan (Mongolian dynasty). The Choes in power, the king and the Koryo government had to evacuate the capital and move to Kanghwa Island in 1232. The rulers even moved the insignificant part of their armed forces under state control to protect themselves and their families and safeguard their own interests.

In the mid-14th century Koryo was repeatedly raided by Japanese pirates. At a time, tens of thousands of Japanese pirates intruded into not only coastal but also inland areas of Koryo. The Koryo army repulsed the invaders on land and sea.

Downfall of Kingdom

On the other hand, in the northern areas of Koryo the situation was complicated. In the mid-14th century the Ming dynasty replaced the Yuan dynasty and threatened the territory of Koryo.

Domestically, two groups were formed within the royal regime: one was made up of ministers related on the queen's side, who were in league with Yuan, and those who represented big landowners, and the other, which was opposed to the former, comprised the reformist officials representing the interests of medium and small feudal landowners. The latter took an "anti-Yuan and pro-Ming" attitude. The reformist officials won fame by repelling the Japanese pirates. They put up as their leader General Li Song Gye and established considerable influence within the royal regime.

In 1388, Li Song Gye, on his way to Liao-tung to secure the northern territory of Koryo from the threat of China under the Ming dynasty, marched back to Kaesong. In Kaesong, Li Song Gye killed Choe Yong, the highest of the Koryo military officials, and deposed King U, the 32nd (1375–1388) king of Koryo. He set up King U's infant son Chang as new king. Then, Li Song Gye set to the work of expanding his influence. In order to

The statue of a military officer at the tomb of King Kongmin (1351-1374) at Kaesong

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

July 1

• Warren Freer, Member of the Parliament of New Zealand, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• A 1980-1981 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo.

July 3

• Ji Peng-fei, Vice-Premier of the State Council of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CC of the Communist Party of China, met the delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by Hyong Byong Chol in Beijing.

• David Dacko, President of the Central African Republic, met DPRK ambassador to his country Li Man Sok.

July 4

• A delegation of the All-Japan Harbour Workers Union headed by Yoshioka Tokuji, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Central Executive Chairman of the All-Japan Harbour Workers Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

July 5

• A people's delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Dae, Chairman of the Education Committee, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Yemem Arab Republic.

July 7

• An agreement on cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Soviet Novosti Press Agency was signed in Pyongyang.

July 8

• A delegation of the Romanian paper "Romania Libera" headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Mircea Moarcas arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• The 1980-1981 plan for cooperation between the Korea-Romania Friendship Association and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Pyongyang.

• A table tennis team of Japan headed by Yamamoto Yaichiro, Vice-President of the Japan Table Tennis Association, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

July 9

• A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Chae Hui Jong, Minister of Labour Administration and Deputy to the SPA, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

• The junior football teams of Poland, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the International Junior Friendship Soccer Competitions of Socialist Countries to open.

July 11

• Mathieu Kereekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, met Son Chang Su, DPRK ambassador to his country. The president expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Benin and Korea and stated that Benin fully supported the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

• El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Ryong Yong. The president expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and denounced the south Korean authorities suppression of the people.

• A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK left Pyongyang by air to participate in the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the July 17 revolution, the national day of Iraq. (KCNA)

July 24

• The U.S. House Appropriations Committee approved the foreign military credit aid bill amounting to 7,100,000,000 dollars in fiscal 1981, including credit for arms sales to south Korea amounting to 75,000,000 dollars.

• The south Korean authorities reshuffled 11 district prosecutors. In this reshuffle, Seoul district prosecutor-general Ho Hyong Gu was promoted to high prosecutor-general and Kang U Yong chief of special section of high prosecutor office as prosecutor-general of the Seoul district office.

July 25

• A meeting of the commanders of south Korean air squadrons was held for the first time since the air force was founded, and Yun Za Jung, chief of air general staff, delivered an address.

July 26

• In an interview with foreign journalists, martial law commander Ri Hui Sung, admitted the fact that Chong Sung Hwa, ex-martial law commander, who had been arrested on charges related to the December 12 incident, had already been released.

July 28

• The "ministry of education" instructed 128 colleges to shorten the period of summer holidays to a maximum to make up for lost hours by increasing experiments and practical lessons.

Aug. 1

• U.S. Democratic Party declared in its party policy document for this year that the U.S. should observe firmly the security commitment to south Korea, including the continued stay of the U.S. troops there.

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

July 15

• The south Korean "ministry of education" ordered seven colleges, including Chonju Technical College, which had been applying for start of classes, to open classes from July 18 and 19.

• About 30 laborers engaging in the construction work of a hotel in the Kangnam district in Seoul staged a sit-in struggle for eight hours at the work site office demanding payment of more than 13,000,000 won, unpaid wages of 60 laborers for a month.

July 17

• According to an announcement by a south Korean bank, the index of inventories of manufactured goods was 220.5 (100:1975), up 43.9 percent over the same period of last year. The index of inventory is increasing month by month from the beginning of this year.

July 18

• The south Korean authorities officially announced Cha Gae Hon, president of the military academy as deputy army chief of general staff.

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completely control the country, he deposed King Chang, by bringing a false charge against King Chang's father. In January 1392, he deposed new king Wang Yo on the plea of his "inability" and ascended to the throne.

Then, he established the Li dynasty. (To be continued)

Korea Focus

Wickham and Chon: Twins

According to reports from Washington, the State Department spokesman denied on August 9 that the statement of Gen. Wickham, U.S. commander in south Korea, supporting Gen. Chon Du Hwan's assumption of the presidency, did not reflect the view of the U.S. Government as it was his personal view.

Are U.S. officials not aware that the south Korean people and those familiar with the Korean affairs do not trust pronouncements from Washington on Korea? Or are they lying knowingly?

An August 8 AP dispatch reported that a certain U.S. officer in south Korea made public the willingness of his government to support Gen. Chon when and if he was installed as chief executive and consolidated his power. The next day, Gen. Chon identified the American as Gen. Wickham. Obviously the two generals had prior consultations on the matter.

As a matter of common knowledge, Gen. Chon did what he did with prior consultations with and agreement of Gen. Wickham, and in particular since the October 26 death of Pak Jung Hi. It was with approval from a powerful figure—the U.S. forces in south Korea—that the then major general Chon was able to make arrests of his superiors in the December 12 purge of the armed forces. Gen. Wickham released frontline south Korean forces to be diverted for those arrests. Later, when many officers planned to challenge Chon, Gen. Wickham quickly moved to neutralize them, which emboldened Chon.

Gen. Wickham also permitted the use of frontline troops under his command for raids on the city of Kwangju when its people rose in an uprising. Representatives of the Kwangju people asked the U.S. forces to mediate between them and the material law command authorities but fell on deaf ears. Radio Kwangju and U.S. army radio broadcast the request once but did not repeat it on the orders of the U.S. army authorities. With the approval and support of Gen. Wickham, Gen. Chon installed himself as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Special Committee for National Security Measures and named many brass hats as members of the Standing Committee. Both Wickham and Chon together studied and received training as paratroopers in a U.S. military school. The two participated together in the Vietnam War. They are long-time friends and comrades-in-arms.

According to reports, Gen. Wickham listed the three conditions for possible U.S. support for Chon: (1) legal assumption of power; (2) assurance of wide public support; and (3) guarantee of national security. The statement of Wickham was clearly intended to call upon the south Korean people to support Gen. Chon as he was aware of the still widespread criticism of Chon's behavior. Wickham reportedly declared the U.S. forces would take responsibility for the security of south Korea and this time told the south Korean people not to defy Chon.

The August 9 issue of a south Korean daily Dong-A Ilbo, quoting an AP story, reported that Chon Du Hwan, a long-time critic of the old Vietnam and Iran policies of the U.S., deplored the helplessness of the U.S. toward Afghanistan and described excesses of U.S. human rights policy as producing anti-American sentiments. This view of Chon is in total agreement with those of the hawks within the U.S. military and Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter. Critical as the State Department statement was of Chon Du Hwan, U.S. foreign policy conduct reflects the views of Pentagon rather than those of the foggy bottom. The resignation of Vance is a good illustration.

The August 9 New York Times pictured Gen. Chon Du Hwan as enthusiastic for the presidency. According to the American paper, Chon said that south Korea needed a new generation of leaders in the early 50's. Does he forget that Kim Dae Jung now faced with a possible death and Kim Yong Sam deprived of his political life are in the same age group? Or does he say that the two are going to another world, men left into oblivion? Chon is amending the "Constitution" in a way to enable him to become a new "President". The new "Constitution" provides for a powerful presidency and over 10,000-member electoral college. In essence, there is nothing different from the present "Yusin Constitution".

One factor which produced a series of democratic struggles culminating in the Kwangju incident was the absence of a clearly-stated "political schedule". The Choi Gyu Ha regime, without giving a definite answer to the requests from students and democratic Opposition forces for a clear timetable for political development, declared, "Sometime in the first half of next year". Then political unrest resulted. No word was made public of the lifting of martial law and of a schedule for democratic development, which the people recognized as signs of the moves to maintain the "Yusin" regime. They were right. What they feared most is in the process of translation into practice. With more reckless oppression than that under Pak Jung Hi, Chon Du Hwan is trying to become a "president for life", and with U.S. support.

World Public Demands Release Of Kim Dae Jung

The world public is strongly denouncing the Chon Du Hwan junta's plot to penalize Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures of south Korea and calling for a broad campaign to rescue them.

Liu Lantao, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, on July 28 made public a talk on the scheme of the south Korean authorities to impose capital punishment on Kim Dae Jung and eight other democrats at a military tribunal.

He said:

The south Korean authorities' outrageous action in bringing Kim Dae Jung before a military tribunal is a serious step in rebuilding the "yusin system" rule of Pak Jung Hi without Pak Jung Hi and is actually a frantic counter-attack against the south Korean people's struggle for social democratization.

The Chinese people firmly support the south Korean people in their just struggle against the fascist rule and for democracy.

The south Korean authorities must promptly stop the persecution of Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and stop the suppression of the south Korean people.

In its July 30 statement the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization says that the Asian and African peoples are strongly demanding the south Korean "martial law command" stop at once the illegal plot to murder Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures of south Korea.

The statement stresses:

The repressive step of the Chon Du Hwan military group is a political plot to prevent the democratization of south Korean society; it is aimed at maintaining its military rule by getting rid of such political rivals as Kim Dae Jung.

The Chon Du Hwan military group should immediately give up the plot to inflict penalties upon Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures and unconditionally and immediately release all the illegally arrested patriots and students.

The U.S. and Japanese governments must stop encouraging the Chon Du Hwan junta to fascism and put pressure upon them to give up their fascism plot to penalize Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures.

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America sent an appeal on July 24 to the world people calling upon them to rescue Kim Dae Jung. It calls upon the democratic and progressive organizations to resolutely denounce the south Korean authorities' scheme to penalize Kim Dae Jung and unfold a movement against it.

On the same day the Secretary General of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation sent letters to the Chairman of the World Peace Council, the U.N. Secretary General and the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, calling for launching a campaign to rescue Kim Dae Jung.

In connection with the south Korean authorities' plot to penalize Kim Dae Jung, the bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth sent a letter of request on July 21 to the U.N. Secretary General, the U.N. Commission of Human Rights and the Amnesty International asking them to take immediate and effective measures for saving Kim Dae Jung.

On the same day the WFDY bureau sent a telegram of protest to the U.S. President strongly condemning the United States for illegally occupying south Korea for 35 years, patronizing and instigating the Chon Du Hwan junta to perpetrate the national split and brutally suppress the democratic forces.

The telegram strongly demands the United States withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea at once and immediately stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The WFDY bureau sent a telegram of protest also to the south Korean authorities. It sternly denounces the south Korean military group's plot to inflict a death penalty on Kim Dae Jung and demands it immediately stop its unreasonable plot to penalize him and release Kim Dae Jung and all other south Korean democratic figures and students.

The telegram demands the Chon Du Hwan military group step down from power without delay and affirms full support to the just struggle of the south Korean people and students for social democracy and national reunification.

The Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, in its statement July 16, strongly demanded the group of Chon Du Hwan the murderer step down from all posts of power and immediately release Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures and people.

What is like Chon Du Hwan, a military strong man who takes total control of the whole of south Korea?

Chon Du Hwan hails from North Kyongsang Province, the native place of the late Pak Jung Hi, and graduated in 1955 from the south Korean military academy which developed to a four-year regular military academy of American style from two-year one in origin. He was the 11th term graduate.

Chon, commissioned as a second lieutenant right after graduation, rose to be an infantry battalion chief. He went to the United States two times in 1958 and 1960 for receiving training as south Korean paratroops at the American military infantry school located in Kansas State. He was the same term graduate of the American military infantry school with Wickham.

Chon devoted himself to the protecting of Pak Jung Hi who committed the military coup d'etat on May 16, 1961. The May 16 military coup d'etat led Chon to have close connection with presidential chief body-guard Cha Ji Chol who was shot to death on Oct. 26, 1979.

After the May 16 military coup d'etat, Chon Du Hwan, promoted to a lieutenant-colonel, worked in Pak Jung Hi's private organization and intelligence agency. In this way, Chon had grown up under the personal direction of Pak Jung Hi.

In 1967, Chon worked as a commander of the 30th section of capital guard command in order to defend Pak Jung Hi. The section was body-guard of Pak Jung Hi.

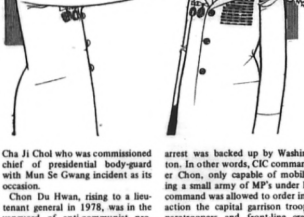
At that time, Chon was on a relative-in-law term with Major General Yun Pil Yong, the then Military Security Commander, who chose up him to commit crimes against the people.

Chon was in charge of head military attache of the 3rd Bureau of General Staff in 1969. He took part in Vietnam War in 1970 as a commander of the 29th White House brigade and was appointed to be a commander of the first airborne-supervision brigade. He was in charge of defending Chongwadae when the martial law was declared in order to maintain "yusin" dictorial system.

Chon Du Hwan was promoted to the first brigadier general among graduates of the same term.

In 1975, Chon Du Hwan was appointed vice-Chief of presidential body-guard at the request of

Chon Worse Than Pak



Cha Ji Chol who was commissioned chief of presidential body-guard with Mun Se Gwang incident as its occasion.

Chon Du Hwan, rising to a lieutenant general in 1978, was in the vanguard of anti-communist propaganda when he fabricated "the third tunnel case" in 1978. He was appointed to "national security commander" in 1979 which can take complete control of information organization.

Chon Du Hwan has made a rapid rise now from Maj. Gen. of the army to a supreme power holder in a matter of eight months. He made his public appearance for the first time when he was appointed as chief investigator of the case of Pak Jung Hi's assassination.

The American-trained strongman was appointed as chief investigator of his experienced and trusted mentor Pak Jung Hi's assassination at the end of last October. He prosecuted rigorous investigations of an assasin Kim Jae Gyu, the former KCIA Chief and his "accomplices," defining the job as a test of his leadership of the military rather than a battle to avenge the death of his mentor and his senior Cha Ji Chol, then chief presidential body-guard.

Then, on December 12 last the general achieved an unchallenged position within the military as a result of coup-like arrest of his superior Gen. Chong Sung Hwa and other brasshats—All of them were the Japanese-trained officers like slain Pak Jung Hi. the bloody arrest was backed up by Washington. In other words, CIC commander Chon, only capable of mobilizing a small army of MP's under his command was allowed to order into action the capital garrison troops, paratroopers and front-line crack forces.

Chon Du Hwan expanded on May 17 the martial law to cover the whole of south Korea, which laquidated political life of his foes two Kims, Kim Jong Pil, DRP President and ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung who was once close to defeating the slain strongman Pak Jung Hi in the 1971 presidential election.

Nearly 5 hours after the expansion of martial law, mass arrests comprised twenty-six prominent political figures including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Pil was carried out.

Chon Du Hwan was appointed on May 31 as chairman of the standing committee of the special committee for national security, a de facto junta, with Choe Gyu Ha reduced to a puppet.

It was announced on June 12 that a draft constitution would be put to a national referendum by October to come and a presidential election will be held following the proclamation of a new constitution—a new "yusin" constitution adopted under martial law.

This shows how desperately Chon Du Hwan are striving to maintain the Pak Jung Hi's dictatorial system without Pak Jung Hi.

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